

THE WHIG STANDARD



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1844.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

And the compliments of the season to our numerous readers! We pray that they may be happier and better this year than they were the last—that fortune may smile on all their honorable endeavors; and when the snows of age shall whiten their brows, may they be able to smile on the past, and feel no dread for the future. The new year will, of course, bring about many changes—among them we can cheerfully anticipate a great change in public sentiment as to the fitness of our candidate for the Presidency—day after day brings us cheering evidence of the wakening of a new spirit, and the right one, too. E're 1844 expires, "Harry of the West" will be proclaimed the "first, last, and only" choice of the People of the United States for the first office in their gift.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

The *Globe* is at its old vocation again. While it was knocking at the door of the House, and begging for "more pap," it was as courteous as it was in the nature of one filled with "gall and bitterness" to be; but since it has got possession of the pap-spoon, "Richard is himself again," and, of course, we find it dealing out demagoguery as Friday's *Globe* is as complete a specimen of Locofoco demagoguery as we have met with in many a day, even in the rank soil in which this sprung. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, in a long, dry, trite speech made in the House, on Friday evening, threw out the hint, which the *Globe* seizes for the purpose of drawing off the attention of the American people from the true question before Congress. This hint was, that Judge Hall was an *Englishman*. It is part of the *Globe's* tactics to appeal to prejudices, or create them, rather than to address the reason and common sense of men; and so, because the Judge happened to be born in England, though a good enough American to be appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States by Mr. Madison, he had no right to enforce American laws, nor maintain the dignity of an American court! The *Globe* with horror exclaims, "an *Englishman*, a judge, sitting in an American court, imposed a fine of \$1,000 upon an American General for beating an English army!" According to this logic, General Jackson, whose business it was to fight the *English*, would have been justified in bringing up a file of soldiers and shooting the *Englishman* "sitting in an American court." This is a miserable, contemptible, attempt to enlist the prejudices of the American people, and with that portion who draw their mental and political sustenance through the foul and polluted channels of Locofoco papers, may succeed; doubtless the *Globe* understands the tastes and capacities of those whom he addresses better than we do, but men of ordinary intelligence would treat an attempt to operate upon them by such means, as a gross insult to their understandings.

The *Globe* says, "But it seems 'Federalism' is not willing to leave this issue between the General and the Judge, to be tried by the country without some saving clause in the act for the benefit of the Judge" * * * "they [his friends] believed it would be a comfort to the aged General to see all parties willing to do him justice by removing the only stain from his military escutcheon." Instead of the *Federalists*, as the *Globe* calls the Whigs, not being willing "to leave this issue, &c., to be tried by the country," it is the Locofocos who are unwilling to do so. It is they who show an unwillingness to leave the matter as it stands upon the page of history, to the impartial decision of posterity; so far from this, they seek to obtain a certificate from "all parties" in order to "remove the stain upon his military escutcheon."

Will the remission of the fine remove this "stain"? If so, how? By casting it upon the Judge, long since in his grave? then it was entirely proper that Mr. Stevens or some one else, should interpose "a saving clause for the benefit of the Judge" in order "to leave this issue to be tried by the country and not to allow a few friends of General Jackson to try it and record a verdict upon the Journals of Congress, in his favor, under pretence that he is old and 'it would be a comfort to him to see all parties willing to do him justice.'"

The Whigs are, and ever have been, willing to refund the fine to the aged General, upon con-

dition that the issue between him and Judge Hall shall be left to the decision of the country, upon the record as it stands on the page of American history. The payment of the fine by General Jackson, whether rightly or wrongly imposed, was the proudest act of his life; and those who now attempt to make political capital by stirring up this matter, and making so much ado about the paltry sum of \$1,000, are false, hollow-hearted friends—they are, in truth, the worst enemies of the aged General, for they would take from him all the merit of having, in the hour and flush of victory, bowed with proper respect and reverence to the decision of the tribunal of the law. Is it to remove a "stain" from the aged General's military escutcheon that they do this? No. No such motive actuates them. General Jackson's "military escutcheon" is bright enough—to remove a "stain" from it is all sheer pretence. What they really want is, to make a little capital for one who they know needs it bad enough, Mr. VAN BUREN. This is the whole secret. For General Jackson, they care not a pin's head only so far as his name will aid their ambitious purposes; and could they make any thing by it, they would now sell the aged General's bones, to be delivered after his death, for a skeleton. Yes; and even this would make a better general than the little fat Kinderhook cabbage eater, whose dumpy form, like that of the famous bandy-legged trumpet blower of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant, is seen waddling at the head of "the harmonious party," striding along, and attempting to tread "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." We repeat, that those who urge the remission of this fine, who are making such an ado about justice, the removal of the "stain," and all that, are false and hollow-hearted friends. Were their feelings those of sincerity, how happened it that they rested so easy and indifferent to this "stain" for thirty years; during twelve of which, at least, they had the power at any time to have passed the act for which they now make such a clamor? There is not a particle of sincerity in all this; its only purpose is, to stir up the prejudices of the people against the Whigs; and, so it will accomplish this, the aged General may die and rot, for all they care—ay, and the "stain" may still remain upon his military escutcheon—hypocritical, rotten-hearted demagogues as they are.

GEN. CASS IN OHIO.

"We have from a correspondent a full account of a general meeting of the Locofocos of Muskingum county, Ohio, held at Zanesville on the 20th, to elect delegates to the 8th of January State Convention. Gen. Cass was a resident of that county for some time before and during the last war, and has warm personal friends there, who exerted themselves to the utmost to procure a delegation friendly to his elevation to the Presidency. Of course the changes were rung on his war services, his Oregon chivalry, and his vindication of the 'freedom of the seas,' in preventing the ascent of France to the Quintuple Treaty, but all in vain. The Van Burenites rode over them rough shod, electing their own men for everything, allowing all the citizens of the county who choose to attend the State Convention, but instructing them to support Mr. Van Buren. This winds up Gen. Cass for the coming contest."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

This is the first trial of strength Gov. Cass's friends have had with the Old Hunkers, and it turned out as we always supposed it would, that he was no favorite of the ultra Democrats. The Governor is an amiable man, and would like extremely well to please everybody; but he has not the energy and decision requisite for a leader: he is moreover wanting in those qualities which inspire confidence and deference in others. He lacks the first requisite of a leader, confidence in himself—self-reliance and firmness. Under him the Locofoco party would melt away, lose "its form and pressure," and no one could tell how. The leaders of that party, Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Ritchie, and others, are too sagacious to entrust its destinies to him who was not "born to command." As little hold of the affections of the people as Mr. Van Buren has, they know that he is the only man under whom the active, laboring, office-seeking men—those who lead their fifties, their hundreds, and their thousands—can be rallied; and they therefore know that if he cannot lead them to victory, no other man can. Desperate, therefore, as their chance is with him, he is their only hope, and a forlorn hope he will be truly.

A NEW "FREE TRADE" PAPER.

We hear it stated that Duff Green is about to commence a new paper in the city of New York, the purpose of which is to advocate the doctrines of Free Trade. It is also stated that he boasts of having a fund amply sufficient to found the enterprise upon, which, of course cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars. The General, has just returned from England—did he bring the money with him?

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia adjourned *sine die* on Saturday the 23d ult. Of the session just concluded, it is said that it was one of unprecedented labor and assiduity. From the first, a determination was manifested by the members neither to waste time, nor to trifle with the interests of the country, confided by the people to their hands.

A meeting of the Whig members of both branches of the Legislature was held on the same evening, Mr. Meriwether, of Putnam, in the chair. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draft an address to the People of Georgia, expository of the action of the Whig session of the Legislature of 1843.

HON. E. JOY MORRIS.

Mr. Morris is a member from the first Congressional District, Pennsylvania, and the first Whig member the district has elected for twenty years. He is not the youngest, but one of the youngest members of the House. He comes here with no little reputation for one so young, for eloquence and solid attainments, acquired by two years' service in the popular branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and by various lectures and speeches, delivered in Philadelphia, that severe ordeal of an orator.

Mr. Morris made his first effort upon the floor of the House on Thursday last, upon Mr. Hale's resolution relating to the Navy; and it is doing him no more than justice to say, that his style, language, tone of voice, and manner, were well suited to the place, and that his remarks made a most decided impression upon the members—opponents as well as friends. This is of itself no small triumph—it is in truth a victory. We know Mr. Morris well, and know him to have an ambition which seeks to rise by no ignoble, demagogical means—which looks for its gratification in rendering service to his country—in promoting her true interests. He looks to that popularity which follows honest and faithful services, and not that ephemeral, spurious kind, which is obtained by pandering to prejudices, by prostituting talents to the basest purposes, and by bartering away all self-respect. With such talents and such high aims, no young man can fail to become a useful and distinguished Legislator.

The South Carolina Chronicle, heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Calhoun, has come out for "Harry of the West," and promises to battle nobly in his cause. It says the Whigs of the State are arousing themselves, and will be joined by many adherents of Mr. Calhoun, who are exasperated at the treatment he has received.

Another trial to elect members of Congress will take place to-day in the three districts in Massachusetts in which there are now vacancies.

Monday, the 22d of January next, has been appointed for the third trial to elect Representatives to Congress in the fifth and seventh districts of Maine.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow, and many members are already on the spot. The New York Legislature meet at Albany on the same day.

The Legislature of Rhode Island will meet at Providence on Monday next, and we learn from the Providence Journal that the session is likely to be a longer one than is usual in that State, as the commissioner for revising the laws, Judge Staples, will make a report, which must be acted on by the Legislature.

IOWA.—The Legislature of Iowa met at Iowa city on the 4th ult. Mr. Springer was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, and B. F. Wallace, Secretary. James P. Carleton was chosen Speaker, and Joseph T. Fales clerk of the House.

Hon. Phineas Handerson of Keen, N. H., has been appointed a Delegate to the Whig National Convention; Alvah Smith, of Tempster, was nominated for Councilor.

The Whigs of the 1st Congressional district of New York, (Suffolk and Queens counties,) held their Convention on the 21st ultimo at Islip, and appointed Hon. Abraham T. Rose their Delegate to Baltimore; Richard M. Concklin, substitute. Resolutions in favor of HENRY CLAY (without alternative) for President, and MILLARD FILLMORE for Vice President, were passed unanimously.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.—The Columbus State Journal says:

"The most encouraging responses to the call of the State Central Committee, continue to pour in upon us. County meetings have already been called in many of the counties, and the Whig press throughout the State is spiritedly urging upon the Whig army the necessity of speedy action in relation to the first grand movement of the coming campaign."

We regret to learn, says the Albany Evening Journal, that the circumstances which led to a confident expectation that the money stolen from Pomeroy's Express would be recovered have proved fallacious. So far every effort has proved fruitless.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. BRIG TRUXTON.—Remains of Commodore Porter.—We learn by a slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald that the U. S. brig Truxton, Lieut. Com'g George P. Upshur, arrived at that port on Thursday. The Truxton had a passage of forty-one days from Gibraltar. She touched at Mahon on her way down from Constantinople, and left at former, November 10, the U. S. ship Delaware, Commodore Morris, and the U. S. sloop-of-war Fairfield, Commander Downing. The Delaware expected to sail for the United States probably on the 1st of January, about which time the frigate Cumberland, Captain Smith, was looked for.

The Truxton has on board the remains of Commodore Porter, originally destined for interment near Philadelphia, but in consequence of the earnest desire of his family (now at Constantinople) that they should be interred at Washington, Lieut. Upshur put into Norfolk, to await the further orders of the Navy Department. The officers and crew of the Truxton have all returned in her, and are in excellent health.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that a naval court martial has been ordered to convene on board the United States ship Pennsylvania on the 2d of January next.

We have received the following unique piece of poetry from our friend "CHIPS," written after hearing Old Bull. What he says about the component parts of that fiddle must be true, for nothing short of one made of such materials could have produced such sounds.

For the Whig Standard.

THE BEWITCHED FIDDLE.

The Elf-king came out from his mountain cave,
Whilst the moon and the stars were shining;
The birds of the night were turning a stave,
And the south wind was whispering love to the wave,
While the frog and the tree-toad were whining.

"That's unwritten music!" the Elf-king said—
"They may talk of the wonders of art;
I like to hear solos by cane-reeds play'd,
The song of the leaves when they dance in the shade,
While the winds and the waves play their part."

A little trim fairy heard all that he said,
And she laugh'd outright at his notion;
In a full-blown primrose she'd made her bed,
And there she kept shaking her tiny head,
Till the flower and the stem caught the motion.

The Elf-king look'd black on the merry sprite;
But she sung like a bird, and he smil'd:
"You laugh at my taste? I'll prove that I'm right!
The notes that you sing no master can write—
They're so mellow—so touching—so wild!"

He cut from the dog-wood a knotty bough,
And he hew'd it and hollow'd it out;
The mountain dogs howl'd and kick'd up a row,
And so did the wood—but I can not tell how—
For what was the Elf-king about?

Then he kill'd a wild cat—its entrails he drew
O'er the breast of the fiddle thus made;
The cat howl'd whenever he turned a serow,
And its groans resounded the wild woods through,
While the fairy shrunk back sore afraid!

Of fox-wood he fashion'd a bow, whereon
The mane of a zebra he fix'd;
When it touch'd the strings, the cat 'gan to groan,
The zebra to bray, and the dog to moan,
In a chorus so strange and mix'd!

"Ho! this is my fiddle!" the Elf-king cried—
"Come, fairy, and dwell within;
You'll warble your mellowest notes inside!
The lake waves moan'd, and the south wind sigh'd,
O'er her doom for so light a sin!"

The world stood amazed when the Elf-king play'd—
His music was deem'd quite a riddle;
Till sick of the scrape, the grim fiddler said—
"There's not a Cremona half so well made—
So, Old Bull, here is your fiddle!"

CHIPS.

We see it stated in several of the Virginia papers that the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, of the United States Senate, is engaged in writing a life of James Madison. An impartial biography of that great and good man by a gentleman of Mr. Rives' acquirements would be a desideratum.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.—The sixty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Trenton was celebrated on the 26th ult. by appropriate military ceremonies. A spirited sham fight took place, after which the troops were reviewed by Adjutant General Cadwallader.

FROM HAVANA.—The New Orleans Bee has received later date from Havana. On the 7th the British mail steamer Avon arrived via Jamaica, with the European correspondence of the 1st November, and on the 8th the Clyde, four days from Vera Cruz, having on board \$216,000 in specie. The U. S. ship-of-war Vandalia was in port, and the Falmouth was daily expected from Matanzas.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 15th December, gives this account of the slave trade:

"There is no hope at present that the slave trade will cease. New arrivals continue, and more are expected. I thought the 'New Sultan' possessed more humanity; but I am convinced he cannot forget coming from 'old Spain,' and that the policy of that nation is to live upon the groans of victims, allowing their own subjects to murder each other at home, and to capture and traffic in these hapless Africans.

"Every day are these unhappy beings, as if by enchantment, offered at public sale in this city, without regard to law, and as if there were no authorities to execute it. On the contrary, the agent commissioned to collect the half doubloon per head is well known and undisguised. My wishes are to make known to the world these transactions, and to brand all implicated with the most ignominious and public disgrace."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Later advices from Buenos Ayres have been received by way of Boston. The Argentines seem to be slowly gaining ground. Several skirmishes had taken place, in all of which the Riverista force had been worsted. The Buenos Ayres British Packet says that "the remnants of the force of Flores and Estivo, routed by General Servando Gomez on the 27th of September, were overtaken by General Angel Nunez on the 13th of October, and completely cut to pieces."

The same paper gives extracts from letters written by the wife of President Rivera to her husband, alleged to have been captured in the rout of Flores, representing the Montevideans as much reduced in means and confidence.

THE FALL RIVER SUFFERERS.—We learn from the Boston Post that the committee for distributing among the sufferers by the late fire at Fall River, have made donations to five hundred and eighty persons, comprising from two to three hundred families, in which were some fifteen hundred souls. The losses by the fire are now ascertained to have exceeded, considerably, five hundred thousand dollars. The committee say, "We have received about one-tenth part of that sum from a generous public, which we judge should be appropriated chiefly to those whom the fire deprived of their all."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

WHIG U. S. SENATOR ELECTED.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 29, 1843.

The two Houses, this day, at one o'clock, went into an election of United States Senator, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, of Kent county. Mr. Pearce will take his seat in the Senate of the United States as the successor of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, for the term of six years from the fourth of March last. The election was decided by one balloting, every Whig vote in both Houses being cast for the gentleman elected.

Whole number of votes cast - 96
Of which J. A. Pearce, Esq., received - 50
Blanks - 36
Scattering - 1

The Treasurer's report was laid before the House of Delegates yesterday. You will find in it much orderly and methodical arrangement. It is full and complete, exhibiting by its statements and tables a comprehensive view of the State's fiscal affairs. Let me call the attention of your readers to one fact. In the Treasurer's report it is shown that the amount accruing to the State on the direct tax for the year ending December 1, 1843, was \$581,397.86, while the amount received was only \$367,232.51. Here is a deficit of more than two hundred thousand dollars for the year in one item of revenue.

The plain inference is that the first measures to be taken by the State Government should be to give, as far as possible, efficiency, system, and promptness to collections under existing laws. Justice to those citizens who pay punctually, as well as justice to the State and to her creditors, requires that the delinquent counties should be brought, with all convenient despatch, into conformity with the law, that the backward counties should be quickened, and that new energy should be imparted to the whole system of collections.

In the aggregate of \$581,397.86, which is set down as the amount accruing under the direct tax law for 1843, the arrears of former years are included. This I take for granted, although it is not specifically mentioned. The levy for 1843, was \$465,798.34.

Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of things exhibited in the Governor's message, it will be found that if the revenue already provided for by law were duly collected, and other existing resources made fully available, the condition of the State would be in no way discouraging. Such additional measures as might be required, would call for no extraordinary sacrifices. I am not without the hope that the present session of the Legislature will close under auspices of cheering import to the honor and welfare of Maryland.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

The undersigned deem it highly important to organize a Colonization Society for the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to representation in the Board of Directors of the Parent Institution, and recommend the call, at an early day, of a public meeting to effect the object.

John Davis, P. R. Fendall, Michael Nourse, P. Bradley, D. A. Hall, Jas. Adams, Richard S. Cox, C. B. Penrose, James Larned, John M. Moore, J. H. Offley, W. G. Ridgely, Ashbel Steel, Rd. Smith, Jos. H. Bradley, W. Redin, John Marbury, Clement Cox, John Underwood, A. Rothwell, Jas. Hoban, Thomas L. Smith, J. P. Ingle, R. Farnham, W. M. Morrison, Piskey Thompson, W. B. Edwards, A. Coyle, W. R. Abbot, S. G. Gassaway, Anthony Hyde, C. M. Butler, Vinal Luce, James McVenn, L. F. Morgan, Samuel McKenney, S. A. R. s. el, Jeremiah Orme, David English, Septimus Tuston, J. F. Polk, J. W. French, Horace Stringfellow, James Laury, R. T. Berry, William Hawley, S. G. Bulfinch, George Savage, S. B. Southard, J. P. Moore, George W. Samson, J. W. Hand, J. T. Johnston, Edward Kingsford, Elias Harrison, Joshua N. Danforth, W. H. Fowle, H. C. Smith, John McCormick, A. Griffith, John Lanahan, Cassius F. Lee, Charles B. Dana, Washington Roby.

In pursuance of the foregoing call, a number of citizens of the District met at Dr. Laurie's church on the 21st ultimo, and organized themselves into a preliminary meeting by calling the Rev. Dr. Laurie to the Chair, and appointing Mr. J. H. Offley to act as Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Knight, being called upon by the Rev. Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, and alluded to some of the advantages which would accrue to the cause of African colonization by the formation of an auxiliary society for the District of Columbia. After which the following resolution was offered by J. Dent, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the vast interests involved in the great scheme of African colonization, appeal for support, with overwhelming force, to the warmest sympathies of humanity, to the broadest and most comprehensive principles of philanthropy, as well as to the most enlightened views of public policy; that, therefore, the citizens of the District of Columbia, the political, as it should be the moral, centre of the American Union, being, by their position, sentinels appointed to guard and keep the heart of the nation, are urged by every motive of patriotism and philanthropy to unite at once in the organization of a Colonization Society for the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to a representation in the Board of Directors of the "American Colonization Society," and shall co-operate with the parent society in sustaining and furthering the benign policy of that institution.

On motion, committees were appointed to make arrangements for a general meeting of the citizens, and in vite addresses on the occasion, to draught a constitution, and to nominate officers for the occasion.

Resolved, That the proposed general meeting shall be held on the second day of January next, at such hour and place as may be determined by the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause these proceedings to be published in the several papers of the District.

JAMES LAURIE, Chairman.
J. H. OFFLEY, Secretary.

The meeting for the above purpose will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, 41 street, on to-morrow evening, (2d of January,) at 7 o'clock. The Hon. J. T. Morehead, Senator of Kentucky, and the Rev. C. M. Butler, of Georgetown, will address the audience on the occasion.
P. BRADLEY,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.